

mode; each of said information planes storing information which is readable by a read device which scans the record carrier from one side thereof, which read device includes:

- (i) an optical system for focusing a radiation beam on a selected one of said information planes which is to be read;
- (ii) a detection system for receiving radiation from the record carrier resulting from the radiation beam and producing a detection signal based on the received radiation, which detection signal includes a read signal resulting from the information plane being read and one or more interference signals resulting from other of said information planes; and
- (iii) a read circuit for deriving from the read signal an information signal corresponding to the information stored in the information plane being read, said read circuit having an interference ratio Q associated therewith which is indicative of an operational characteristic thereof;

the information planes being spaced at a distance from each other and having optical properties such that the ratio of the sum of said interference signals to the read signal is smaller than said interference ratio Q .

~~18~~ 19. An optical record carrier as claimed in claim ~~18~~, wherein the first information plane has an information structure which is

optimally read at a first wavelength, and the second information plane has an information structure which is optimally read at a second wavelength.

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20. An optical record carrier as claimed in claim ²19, wherein the first information plane has a higher reflection intensity for radiation of the first wavelength than for radiation of the second wavelength.

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21. An optical record carrier as claimed in claim ³20, wherein the information structure of the first and second information planes comprises marks and regions around the marks having optical properties such that

$$T0440 \left| \frac{\sqrt{R_2} - \sqrt{R}}{\sqrt{R_1} - \sqrt{R}} \right| < Q$$

where R is the intensity reflection coefficient of a region, R₁ is the intensity reflection coefficient of the marks in the first information plane and R₂ is the intensity reflection coefficient of the marks in the second information plane, the intensity reflection coefficients being determined at said first wavelength.

REMARKS

Claims 18-21 are supported by the specification at page 9, lines 3-32. Applicants believe that the claims in the allowed